

CZARNECKI, E.; KIERSZ, J.

Effect of excision of the thyroid and parathyroid glands on the course of experimental shock. Acta physiol. polon. 11 no.5/6: 683-684 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A.M. w Poznaniu, Kierownik: prof.dr E.Czarnecki.

(THYROID GLAND physiol)

(PARATHYROID GLAND physiol)

(SHOCK exper)

KIERSZ, Jan; JENDYKIEWICZ, Zenon; STRABURZYNSKI, Gerard

Effect of afonad on the blood histamine level in dye shock. Acta
physiol Pol 12 no.5:673-680 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr E. Czarniecki.

(TRIMETAPHAN pharmacol) (HISTAMINE blood)
(SHOCK exper)

KIERSZ, Jan

Effect of diethylaminoethyl ester of ethylsalicylic acid hydrochloride on the inhibition of experimental shock. Acta physiol. polon. 13 no.4: 562-570 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr E. Czarnocki.
(SHOCK) (ANTIHISTAMINICS) (SALICYLATES)

PUJIC,Z.; VRANESIC,M.; KIERSZ,J., dr. prof.; PERIC,B.; JADRIC,S.

Influence of electrolytes and proteins on the absorption spectrum of the Evans Blue (T-1824), and accuracy of the evaluation of plasma volume. Glasnik hemicara BiH 11:71-77 '62.

1. Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology, Medical Faculty, University of Sarajevo.
2. Medicinski fakultet u Poznani (Poljska) (for Kiersz).

KIERSZ, Jan; VRANIC, Jovo

Effect of Salyrgan, hydrochlorothiazide and aminophylline on the course of diuresis induced by the infusion of 1 o/o NaCl solution. Acta physiol. pol. 14, no.6:623-634 N-D'63

1. Z Instytutu Fizjologii i Biochemii Wydz. Lek. Uniwersytetu w Sarajewie (kierownik: prof.dr. A.Sobovljević) i z Zakładu Fizjologii AM w Poznaniu (kierownik: doc.dr.J.Kiersz).

*

ACCESSION NR: AP4043264

P/0056/64/015/003/0335/0343

AUTHOR: Czarnecki, Edward (Charnetski, Ye.); Kiersz, Jan (Kersh, Ya.)
(Docent, Doctor); Krawczak, Jozef (Kraychak, Yu.)

TITLE: Effect of exclusion of the splanchnic nerves on experimental shock in hypothermic states

SOURCE: Acta physiologica polonica, v. 15, no. 3, 1964, 335-343

TOPIC TAGS: hypothermia, shock, dinitrophenol, dog, splanchnic nerve

ABSTRACT: In a state of hypothermia induced with dinitrophenol in dogs, shock eliciting substances (peptone, electronegative dyes, serum of sensitized animals) fail to produce symptoms of shock. Following transection of the splanchnic nerves, hypothermia does not protect animals from shock after the administration of shock-eliciting substances. Under these conditions, lethal shock usually ensues as the result of a complete drop in blood pressure. These observations indicate that the body is primarily protected from shock by the sympathetic nervous system. Exclusion of the splanchnic nerves, which act on the adrenal glands, diminished the secretion of catecholamines, which play an important hormonal role in the maintenance of homeostasis. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

Card 1/2

KIERSZENKIERN, Henryk, mgr inż.

Device for changing the offset characteristics of a steam turbine control system. Inst techn ciepl Prace 10 no.19: 1-22 '62.

1. Zaklad Automatyki i Regulacji, Instytut Techniki Cieplnej, Lodz.

KIERSEFKIERN, Henryk, dr inż.

Modernized jet tube amplifiers. Gosp palw 12 no.4:Suppl.:
Biul inst techn ciepl 12 no.4:147-148 Ap'64.

1. Department of Automatic Control and Regulation, Institute
of Heat Technology, Lodz.

KIERSZENKIERN, Henryk, dr inż.

Hydrodynamic force and its influence on the cooperation of the hydraulic piston valve amplifier with other elements of an automatic hydraulic control system. Inst techn ciepl prace 12 no.25:1-39 '64.

1. Department of Automation and Control of the Institute of Heat Engineering, Lodz. Submitted January 29, 1964.

KIERSTYKIERN, Henryk, dr inż.

Studies on hydrodynamic power and its effect on the cooperation of the slide valve and other elements of automatic hydraulic regulation. Ciapl masa przepływ no.51/52:71.02 1-4.

1. Division of Mechanics of Lodz Technical University.

E 64165-65 EWP(v)/EWP(L)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) IJP(s) BC
 ACCESSION NR: AP5019970 PO/0035/65/000/009/0285/0285

AUTHOR: Kierszenkiern, H. (Doctor) (Engineer); Lewkowiak, H.
 44 55 34
 2

TITLE: Hydraulic jet amplifier

SOURCE: Przegląd mechaniczny, no. 9, 1965, 285

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, hydraulic jet amplifier, hydraulic pressure amplifier,
 hydraulic equipment 14 55 9

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a hydraulic jet amplifier for automatic control systems. It eliminates the errors of conventional amplifiers by using a forced outflow of the medium from the discharge chamber thus making the position of the amplifier independent of the fluid reservoir in the circuit. The amplifier operates as follows: under equilibrium conditions the nozzle is in the central position and the flow rates through both orifices 2 and 3 are equal, maintaining the servo-unit 9 in equilibrium (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure). The fluid from the discharge chamber outflows freely into the reservoir. If the state of equilibrium of the system is disturbed, the spindle-shaped component 5 of the measuring device moves the lever 6 from its initial position. This lever turns the shaft 7 and tilts the plate 8 with the nozzle. This causes a change in position of the nozzle outlet relative

Card 1/3

I 64169-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019970

to the orifices 2 and 3, and permits the jet of fluid to reach only one orifice, thus controlling the action of servo-unit 9. The air-tight discharge chamber 4 makes a free outflow of fluid under pressure possible. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AC]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Feb65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4057

Card 2/3

L 64165-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019970

ENCLOSURE: 01

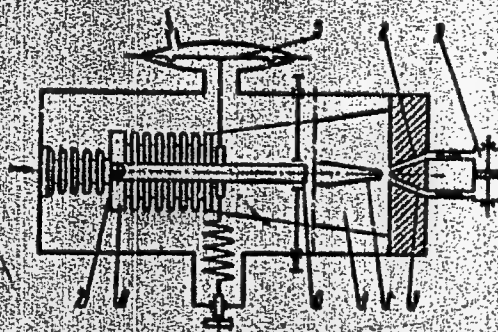


Fig. 1. Hydraulic jet amplifier

1 - Nozzle; 2, 3 - orifices; 4 - discharge chamber; 5 - spindel-shaped component; 6 - lever; 7 - shaft; 8 - plate; 9 - servo-unit.

MLL
Card 3/3

L 41765-66 EWT(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6031706 (N) SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/003/0499/0501

AUTHOR: Kulicki, Zdzislaw; Kiersznicki, Tadeusz; Mazonski, Tadeusz

ORG: Department of Organic Chemical Technology, Silesian Institute of Technology,
Gliwice (Katedra Technologii Chemicznej Organicznej Politechniki Slaskiej)

TITLE: Alkylation of chlorobenzene⁷ by isopropyl bromide in the presence of anhydrous
aluminium chloride catalyst

SOURCE: Roczniki chemii-Annales societatis chimicae polonorum, v. 40, no. 3, 1966,
499-501

TOPIC TAGS: alkylation, chlorobenzene, isomer

ABSTRACT: The alkylation of chlorobenzene with isopropyl bromide in the presence of
anhydrous aluminum chloride has been studied. The content of ortho, meta, and para-
isomers in the mono-isopropylchlorobenzene fraction has been determined. The yield
of mono-isopropylchlorobenzene was 68.6 percent, the orientation obtained was
approximately 10.0 percent ortho, 65.4 percent meta, and 24.4 percent para. The
analysis of the product was performed by vapor-liquid chromatography. Orig. art.
has: 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 13May65 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 005

Card 1/1

KIERSZTEIN Zygmunt

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520003-0"

Special devices and appliances for arm amputee draftsmen.
Chir.narz. ruchu 20 no.4:376-388 1955.

1. Zdzialu Naukowo-Doswiadczalnego Zarzadu Przemyslu Ortopedycznego
w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr. W.Dega. Poznan, ul. Przemyslowa 15.

(APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS

devices for arm amputee draftsmen)

(AMPUTEES

arm, devices for draftsmen)

ZIELINSKI, Jerzy Janusz, mgr inż.; KIERSZTYN, Stanisław, mgr inż.

Testing radioelectric disturbances caused by high voltage
installations. Przegl elektrotechn 38 no.8:352-353 Ag '62.

MACIEJEWSKI, A.; BOBINSKI, H.; PANUSZ, H.; KIERUCZENKO, A.

Studies on sodium-potassium shifts in extravasated blood of operated children. Acta physiol pol 12 no.3:425-432 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Chirurgii Dziecięcej A.M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof dr
A. Maciejewski.
(POTASSIUM blood) (SODIUM blood) (SURGERY OPERATIVE blood)

KIKRUCZENKOWA, Anna; HEJWOWSKI, Jozef.

Determination of nitrites with an indigo salt dye. Acta.pol.
pharm. 20 no.5:387-393 '63

1. Z Katedry Chemii Nieorganicznej i Analitycznej Akademii
Medycznej w Lodzi; kierownik: prof.dr. T.Lipiec.

*

KIERUCZENKOWA, Anna

~~SURNAME (in caps); Given Names~~

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Department and Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry
of the Medical Academy (Katedra i Zaklad Chemii Nieorgan-
icznej i Analitycznej AM - Akademii Medycznej), Lodz; Director
Prof Dr T Lipiec

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVI, No 10, 25 May 1961, pp 205-206

Data: "Determination of the Fluoride Ion in the Teeth."

KIERUCZENKOWA, Anna

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000~~ — CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520003-0"

~~SURNAME (in caps); Given Names~~

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVII, No 12, 25 June 1961,
p 249

Data: "On the Purity of the Language in Polish Analytical Literature."

KIEBUL, Z.; MANIECKI, F.

The method of working out a plan of reorganization of farms. p. 572

NOWE HOLNICTWO (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne) Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 8, no. 15, Aug 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

KIERZEK, Elzbieta; WEYDMAN, Zygmunt

Studies on the preparation of p-n junctions on SiC crystals.
Przeegl elektroniki 6 no.2:50-65 '65.

1. Department of Technology of Semiconductors of the Institute
of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

CHWASZCZEWSKA, Janina; DAKOWSKI, Mirosław; PRZYBIRSKI, Wincenty; SOWINSKI, Mieczysław; SZECHTER, Andrzej; KIERZEK-PECOLT, Elwira; WEYDMAN, Zygmunt; ZALEWSKI, Edmund

Recent results on silicon semiconductor nuclear particle detectors in Poland. Nukleonika 8 no.11:755-770 '63

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw-Swierk (for Chwaszczewska, Dakowski, Przyborski, Sowinski, Szechter). 2. Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw (for Kierzek-Pecolt, Weydman, Zalewski).

ACC NR: AP7003907

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/67/019/001/K055/K058

AUTHOR: Kolodziejczak, J.; Kierzek-Pecold, E.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

TITLE: Free carrier electrooptical Kerr effect in semiconductors

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 19, no. 1, 1967, K55-K58

TOPIC TAGS: Kerr effect, electrooptic effect, semiconductor carrier

ABSTRACT: The electrooptic Kerr effect in semiconductors was calculated on the basis of a theory of free-carrier electromagnetooptic effects developed by J. Kolodziejczak and H. Stramska (Phys. stat. sol. 17, 701 (1966)) and J. Kolodziejczak and E. Kierzek-Pecold (Phys. stat. sol. (in printing)). In the case of free carriers, the Kerr effect is associated with birefringence due to the strong dc electric field applied to the specimen. The formulas for the phase shift ϕ and the dichroism δ were derived. They show that the phase shift is proportional to $1/\omega^3$, while the dichroism consists of two terms, the first one proportional to $1/\omega^4$ and the second one proportional to $1/\omega^2$, where ω is the frequency of the electromagnetic wave. For a parabolic band, the second term vanishes. Thus, the frequency dependence of the dichroism δ can be the criterion of the non-parabolicity of the band. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec66/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5114
Card 1/1 UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7003907

SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/67/019/001/K055/K058

AUTHOR: Kolodziejczak, J.; Kierzek-Pecold, E.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

TITLE: Free carrier electrooptical Kerr effect in semiconductors

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 19, no. 1, 1967, K55-K58

TOPIC TAGS: Kerr effect, electrooptic effect, semiconductor carrier

ABSTRACT: The electrooptic Kerr effect in semiconductors was calculated on the basis of a theory of free-carrier electromagnetooptic effects developed by J. Kolodziejczak and H. Stramska (Phys. stat. sol. 17, 701 (1966)) and J. Kolodziejczak and E. Kierzek-Pecold (Phys. stat. sol. (in printing)). In the case of free carriers, the Kerr effect is associated with birefringence due to the strong dc electric field applied to the specimen. The formulas for the phase shift ϕ and the dichroism δ were derived. They show that the phase shift is proportional to $1/\omega^3$, while the dichroism consists of two terms, the first one proportional to $1/\omega^4$ and the second one proportional to $1/\omega^2$, where ω is the frequency of the electromagnetic wave. For a parabolic band, the second term vanishes. Thus, the frequency dependence of the dichroism δ can be the criterion of the non-parabolicity of the band. [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec66/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5114
Card 1/1 UDC: none

KIERSZENKIERN, Henryk, mgr. inż.

Research on hydraulic jet pipe controllers. Pt.2. Controllers of the level (supply) of temperature and the power supply. Inst techn ciepl Prace 9 no.17:23-50 '61.

NANTKA-NAMIRSKI, Pawel; doc. dr.; KURZEPA, Stanislaw; DUSZKA, Jozef;
KAZIMIERCZYK, Jadwiga; KIERYLOWICZ, Hanna.

Studies of the effect of the monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibiting
action of some gamma-carboline derivatives. Acta physiol. Pol.
16 no.1:131-139 Ja-F'65.

1. Zaklad Farmakologii Instytutu Farmaceutycznego w Warszawie
(Dyrektor: doc. dr. P. Nantka-Namirski).

L 55872-65 EWT(1)/EWP(a)/EWP(1)/T/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) Pz-6/
 Feb IJP(a) JD/AT
 ACCESSION NR: AP5009088

FO/0053/65/000/002/0059/0065

AUTHOR: Kierzek, E.; Weydman, Z.

TITLE: Research on p-n junctions in SiC crystals

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 2, 1965, 9-65

TOPIC TAGS: laser diode, silicon carbide, in junction, aluminum addition, boron addition, boric acid solution, diffusion, diffusion method, silicon carbide laser diode, junction, gaseous aluminum diffusion

ABSTRACT: The following experiments were carried out with n-type SiC crystals:
 1) diffusion of liquid Al into SiC at 1700-1900 C; 2) diffusion of large doses of liquid Al and B into SiC; 3) diffusion of gaseous Al into SiC in sealed carbon ampoules in the presence of hydrogen at 1900-2000 C; 4) boron diffusion by spraying SiC with H₂BO₃ and baking in the presence of oxygen at 1000-1100 C; and 5) the same in the presence of hydrogen at 1900 C. The results indicate that no essential improvement in p-n junction structure is obtained with diffusion by method (1); relatively weak conduction inversion on SiC surfaces is noted in the case of method (2); very pure unaltered SiC surfaces of nearly black color and of marked p-type

Cord 1/2

NO REF SOV: 000

Cord 2/2

JAKIMOWICZ, Wladyslaw; SPETTOWA, Stanislaw; KIERZKOWSKA-DOBROWOLSKA,
Janina B.; POLTAWSKA, Wanda

Clinical observations on agenesis of the pellucid septum.
Neur. &c. polska 6 no.6:791-800 Nov-Dec 56.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej A.M. w Krakowie Kierownik: prof.
dr. W. Jakimowicz, i z Kliniki Neurochirurgicznej A.M. w
Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr. A. Kunicki, Krakow, Botaniczna 1.
(BRAIN, abnorm.
agenesis of pellucid septum (Pol))

JEDLINSKI, Jerzy; KIERZKOWSKA-DOBROWOLSKA, Janina Barbara.

Kojownikow's epilepsy in a case of tumor of the frontal lobe.
Neur. & polska 10 no.4:541-543 J1-Ag '60.

1. Z Kliniki Neurologicznej A.M. w Krakowie. Kierownik: prof. dr
Wl.Jakimowicz
(EPILEPSY etiol)
(FRONTAL LOBE neopl)

23 (3)

AUTHORS:

Benisz, J., Kierzkowski, Z.

POL/45-18-5-10/11

TITLE:

A New Method of Gamma Background Eradication

//

PERIODICAL:

Acta Physica Polonica, 1959, Vol 18, Nr 5, pp 527-529 (Poland)

ABSTRACT:

This is a letter to the editor. The authors present a new gamma background eradication method, using acetic acid. Nuclear K-2 type plates (produced by "Agfa"), 0.1 mm thick, were impregnated with lithium citrate, neutron irradiated (yielding triton and alpha-tracks) and subsequently treated with a 0.1% acetic acid solution for between 10 and 180 minutes and then developed with emulol. The background was evaluated by means of a Zeiss grid inserted into the eyepiece of the microscope. The result was a decrease in background intensity; the triton- and alpha-tracks remained unchanged. The graph shows the dependence of T_0/T (T_0 - number of grains in the background per unit area of a standard plate, T - of an impregnated plate) on impregnation time. Conclusions: a) The gamma background decrease is essentially due to a local effect of tanning. b) The under-development effect is a weaker one. The authors thank L. Jarczyk for valuable remarks, and Doctor K. Grotowski for having neutron-irradiated the plates

Card 1/2

A New Method of Gamma Background Eradication

POL/45-18-5-10/11

at the Nuclear Research Institute at Gracow There are 1 figure and 4 references.

ASSOCIATION:

Higher Pedagogical School, Katowice

SUBMITTED:

April 29, 1958

Card 2/2

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz, doc. dr. inz.; KIERZKOWSKI, Zbigniew, mgr. inz.

Problems of the theory of similitude and some of its applications.
Elektryka Poznan no. 2:13-38 '61.

1. Katedra Podstaw Elektrotechniki, Politechnika Poznan (for Puchalka).
2. Katedra Sieci Elektrycznych, Politechnika, Poznan, (for Kierzkowski).

BENISZ, J.; KIERZKOWSKI, Z.

A new method of gamma background eradication. Acta physica Pol 18
no.5:527-529 '59.

PUCHALKA, Tadeusz; KIERZKOWSKI, Zbigniew

Application of the general theory of similitude in studies on
electromechanical systems. Elektryka Poznan no.4:3-26 '63.

CA

23

Methylcellulose. Feliks Modrzyewski and Anna Kieru-
zenkova. *Prorgad Paper* 6, 1183 (1951). Methylcel-
lulose (T) made from cotton, flax, or hemp gave values of
higher viscosities than did I made from wood pulp. Use of I
as a substitute for gum arabic in the prepn. of some pharma-
ceutical emulsions appeared possible. T. H. Zagier

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										PRICES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
										<p>Rapid and sufficiently accurate determination of the active constituents of the compound solution of cresol.</p> <p>Léon Kierzyński. <i>Wiadomości Farm.</i> 62, 749-50(1935); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1936, I, 2391.—Twenty-five cc. of tech. HCl is added to 25 cc. of the compound soln. of cresol in a 50-cc. graduated cylinder and the whole shaken vigorously. After 8-10 min. the vol. of the upper layer is read. This quantity multiplied by 4 gives the content of cresol + fat acids. A good prepn. contains 75% of active material; 70% indicates the addn. of water. Rapid and sufficiently accurate determination of the active constituents of the compound solution of cresol. Stefan Sabinkiewicz. <i>Wiadomości Farm.</i> 63, 8(1936); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1936, I, 3175.—A product contg. exactly 85% of active ingredients gave according to the method of Kierzyński (above) only 80% cresol and fat acids; according to Schinatto's it was 85%.</p> <p>M. G. Moore</p>										<p style="text-align: right;">17</p>									
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>										<p>RESEARCH DIVISION</p>										<p>RESEARCH DIVISION</p>									
<p>RESEARCH DIVISION</p>										<p>RESEARCH DIVISION</p>										<p>RESEARCH DIVISION</p>									

Kierzynski, L. H-17

Country : POLAND

Category : Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.
Antibiotics.

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50766

Author : Kierzynski, L.

Institute : -

Title : Galenic Preparations in the Polish Pharmacopoeia
III. Parts II and III.

Orig Pub. : Farmac. polska, 1957, 13, No 7, 170-174, No 8,
205-212

Abstract : For part I see Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1959, No 1,
2246

Card: 1/1

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA H1P

12

KIESELBACH, G. PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

CA

The nitrite content of red sausages prepared with the maximum permitted amounts of nitrate. Gyula Kieselbach, *Kísérleti Kémények* 41, 73 85(1938) — In Hungary a max. amount of 2000 mg. nitrate per kg. of meat is permitted in sausages. Fresh sausages were very low in nitrite; on the 2nd or 3rd day of storage at room temp. nitrite content reached a max. of more than 600 mg. KNO_3 in 1000 g. On decompn. of the meat there was a simultaneous decompn. of nitrates and nitrites; finally none of them could be found. The max. nitrate content of sausages therefore should not be higher than 250 mg. in 1000 g., since the biol. reduction of nitrates can lead to very high nitrite contents. S. S. de Fin-ly

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KIESELBACH, GY.

"Quick-Frozen Cod Fillet and Its Examination", P. 217, (ELELMEZESI IPAR, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722520003-0"

LORINCZ, Ferenc, dr.; SPANYAR, Pal, dr.; KIESELBACH, Gyula, dr.; KÖZZÉ-
Jeno

Development in the Hungarian meat-industry standards. Szabvány
kozl 14 no.3:59-61 Nr '62.

KIESEWALTER, J.

On the utilization of the phage in the diagnosis of Salmonella-group analogues. J.hyg.epidem., Praha 4 no.2:166-170 '60.

1. Zentrale fur Typisierung im Institut fur Serum und Impfstoff-
prufung, Berlin-Pankow.
(BACTERIOPHAGE)
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS diag)

KIESLER, Bruno, mgr.

Tasks of the capital investment services of the Administration
of the Constuction of Workers' Settlements as seen from the
example of the development of the city of Nowe Tychy.
Przegl techn 84 no.26:5,6 30 Je '63.

1. Dyrektor Wojewodzkiego Zakladu Dyrekcji Budowy Cerekow
Robotniczych, Katowice.

KIESZ, Wadiusz; MARCINKIEWICZ, Marian; NAWROCKI, Zbigniew

A case of associated 5 developmental defects. Wlad. lek. 18
no.2:167-171 15 Ja '65

1. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych II (ordynator: lek. med.
W Kiesz) i z Pracowni Radiologicznej Szpitala Miejskiego w
Starachowicach (kierownik: lek. med. Z. Nawrocki).

GREDA, Jozef; KIESZ, Wadiusz; OLEARCZYK, Andrzej

Testicular seminoma with pleural metastases. Pol. przegl.
chir. 35 no.11:Supplement: 1265-1269 N'63

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego (ordynator: dr. J.Greda); z
Oddzialu Wewnetrznego II (ordynator: dr. W.Kiesz) Szpitala
Miejskiego w Starachowicach. Dyrektor Szpitala: dr. J.Greda.

*

KIESZ, Wadiusz; JEDYNSKA-TAMIOLO, Maria

A case of adrenal crisis. Wiad. lek. 18 no.21: Suppl.:
61-62 15 N ' 65.

1. Z II. Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych Szpitala Miejskiego
w Starachowicach (Ordynator: lek. med. W. Kiesz).

KIESZ, Wadiusz; CZECHOWICZ, Zdzislaw

Severe anemia in a case of gastric ulcer with liambliasis.
Wiad. lek. 18 no. 21:Suppl.:63-64 15 N ' 65

1. Z II Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala Miejskiego
w Starachowicach (Ordynator: lek. med. W.Kiesz).

SIEROSZEWSKI, Josef; PAJSZCZYK, Teresa; KIESZKIEWICZ, Jerzy

Shock in obstetrics (according to clinical data in the period of
1955-1959. Gin. polska 32 no.2:203-214 '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobietych A.M. w Łodzi Kie-
rownik: prof. dr J. Sieroszewski
(SHOCK in pregn)
(PREGNANCY compl)
(LABOR compl)

P/039/61/000/003/002/002
A221/A126

AUTHORS: Kieszniowski, Jan, Master, Kuś, Lesław, Siewierski, Jerzy, and Wusztowski, Roman, Masters of Engineering

TITLE: Radio-isotopic investigation of drawing die attrition, depending on lubrication and drawing rate

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, no. 3, 1961, 91 - 106

TEXT: In this report the authors describe their investigations, made to establish optimum conditions at which the attrition of drawing dies can be reduced and also to establish the best combination of base coating material and lubricants applied at wire drawing. To measure the attrition of drawing dies, they used irradiated holes through which the wire was drawn. Samples of drawn wire were subsequently examined for their radioactivity, caused by a number of radioactive particles torn off the die hole and adhering to the wire. Test drawing was carried out at 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 m/sec rate, using 5.5 mm thick wire rods in 5 mm drawing die, 4.1 mm wire rod in 3.5 mm drawing die and 2.3 mm wire rod in 2 mm drawing die. Chemical composition of wire rods used for these experiments was the

Card 1/3

Radio-isotopic investigation of drawing die attrition... P/039/61/000/003/002/002
A221/A125

following:

Type of steel	Alloying constituents %					
	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Ni
Low carbon steel	0.08	0.27	0.06	0.021	0.031	0.02
D45A	0.46	0.52	0.17	0.035	0.023	0.02
D85A	0.86	0.55	0.18	0.022	0.021	0.12

For each variant of experiments, 3 coils of about 600 m of wire each were used. For establishing the degree of radioactivity of the drawn wire, 1.3 m long sample pieces were cut out from it, at the beginning at every 4.5 m, then at every 20 m and finally at every 30 m. From these 1.3 m long samples, shorter pieces were cut out and placed in 43 x 45 mm aluminum frames to be examined for radioactivity by 2 Geiger-Müller counters simultaneously, from the top and from the bottom. The attrition of the drawhole equals about 0.08 g/ton of the drawn wire and, therefore, for a 5 mm wire it will be 1.2×10^{-5} g/m; assuming that the shortest piece of a sample is 0.2 m, the attrition of the drawhole along this piece will be 2.4×10^{-6} g. Therefore the maximum specific radioactivity of drawhole would be

$$R = \frac{3 \times 10^{-4}}{2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g}} \approx 120 \mu\text{C/g}; \text{ similarly, the radioactivity of the largest draw-}$$

Card 2/3

Radio-isotopic investigation of drawing die attrition... P/039/61/000/003/002/002
A221/A126

nole weighing 196 g. would be $S = 120 \mu\text{C/g} \times 196 \text{ g} = 23,000 \mu\text{C} = 23.5 \text{ mC}$. Apart from measuring the attrition of drawholes, samples of wire were examined for their mechanical and plastic properties before and after drawing: about 650 tests were carried out. During the series of investigations, about 2,000 measurements of radioactivity on 38,000 wire samples were made; the total length of all samples was 900 m. The majority of collected information confirmed, in general, the conclusions drawn by some foreign investigators, that the right combination of lubricants and increased rate of drawing, improves the quality of the products. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: a) Increased drawing rate of up to 2.5 m/sec for production of wire from carbon steel is appropriate and from the economical and technological point of view justified, because at these speeds there is no appreciable increase of die attrition. b) When drawing wires from low-carbon steel, lime coating and soap powder can be used as lubricant. c) For drawing wires from higher carbon steels phosphatic coating is advisable, because it reduces considerably the friction wear of draw dies, as compared with lime coating. d) For drawing wires of larger diameters and lime coating, FDG lubricant should be used. There are 11 tables, 11 figures, 3 photos and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/3

LAUDANSKA, E.; SAKOWSKI, J.; NOWICKI, Z.; LACHOWICZ, L.; PAJSZCZYK-KIESZKIEWICZ,
T.; KIESZKIEWICZ, J.; PIECHOWIAK, Z.; WISNIEWSKA, A.; LUBINSKA, Z.

Acute and chronic fetal anemias and role of wards for complicated
pregnancy in their prevention. Ginek. pol. 33 no.6:765-771 '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych AM w Lodzi, Kierownik:
prof. dr J. Sieroszewski.

(ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM)

KIETA-FYDA, Aleksandra.;BECKOWA, Halina.;KOWNACKI, Stanislaw.

Value of prontosil test in the determination of liver function
in epidemic hepatitis. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.14:517-518 1 Apr
'57.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych i Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych A. M.
w Krakowie; kierownicy; prof. dr L Tochowicz i prof. dr J. Kostrzewski.
Krakow, i Klin. Chor. Wewn. A.M.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, diag.

prontosil liver funct. test (Pol))

(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS

prontosil test in diag. & differ. diag. of infect.
hepatitis (Pol))

(SULFONAMIDES

prontosil liver funct. test in diag. & differ. diag. of
infect. hepatitis (Pol))

KIETA-FYDA, Aleksandra; PASYK, Stanislaw; SOSIN, Marian

A syndrome of gastro-intestino-colic fistula (observation on 2 cases). Polski tygod.lek.15 no.10:365-367 7 Mr '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik:
prof.dr, Leon Tochowicz.

(GASTRIC FISTULA etiol.)

(FISTULA INTESTINAL etiol.)

(STOMACH surg.)

KIETA-FYDA, Aleksandra; PASYK, Stanislaw

Effect of phenylethylacetamide on pathologic serum turbidity.
Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.16:584-587 16 Ap '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik:
prof. dr Leon Tochowiec.

(PHENYLBUTYRATES pharmacol) (LIPIDS blood)

KIETA-FYDA, Aleksandra

Evaluation of the prontosil test in liver diseases. Polski tygod.
lek. 16 no.20:752-754 15 My '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik:
prof. dr Leon Tochowiec.

(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS)

KIETA-FYDA, Aleksandra

Subacute thyroiditis. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.50:1884-1886
9 D'63

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Krakowie; kierownik:
prof.dr. Leon Tochowicz.

*

KROL, Wladyslaw; KIETA-FYDA, Aleksandra, TABEAU, Jerzy; SOSIN, Marian;
ZUROWSKI, Czeslaw.

The circulatory system in shock in recent myocardial infarction. Pol. tyg.lek. 18 no.45:1669-1675 4 N'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Krakowie. Kierownik:
prof.dr. Leon Tochowicz.

KIETA-FYDA, Aleksandra; PASYK, Stanislaw

Effect of the use of the vitamin preparation Lipobolit on the
status of arteriosclerotic patients. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.3:
94-97 20 Ja'64

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Krakowie; kierownik:
prof.dr. Leon Tochowicz.

*

PASYK, Stanislaw; KIETA-PYDA, Aleksandra

Hypercholesremia and pathological serum turbidity. Pol. tyg.
lek. 19 no.27:1025-1027 6 Je'64

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w
Krakowie; kierownik: prof. dr. Leon Tochewicz.

~~KIETLICZ-WOJNACKI, Wacław~~

Contribution of Poles to the sciences; Polish achievements abroad.
Problemy 18 no.7:520-524 '62.

KRASCINSKI, Tadeusz; KUTYNSKA-EMILIA, Zofia; STARCYNIA, Jacek

Cultivation of peritoneal leukocytes with the use of phaseolin,
a mitotic stimula or. Ginek. Pol. 35 no.6:863-867 R-1 '64

1. M. II Kliniki Ginekologii i Chor. Kobiecych Akademii Med-
ycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Rosznowski)
i z Zakładu Genetyki Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Kierownik:
prof. dr. W. Gajowski).

KPASSOWSKI, Tadeusz; STARZYNSKA, Jadwiga; KIETLINSKA-KMIOLEK, Zofia

Methodological considerations on leukocytic cultures. Ginek. Pol.
35 no.3:465-470 My-Je '64

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobięcych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. I. Roszkowski) i z Zakładu Genetyki Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Gajewski).

KIETLINSKI, B.

Difficulties in evaluation damages caused by forest fires. p. 17.

IAS POLASKI. (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 32, no. 13/14, July 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no..1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

KIETURAKIS, Z., Prof. Dr

Teaching of surgery. Zdrowie pub., Warsz. no.1:53-59 Jan-Feb 55.
(SURGERY, education,
in Poland, curriculum in med. schools)

KIETURAKIS, Zdzislaw

Clinical aspects of cancer of the stomach. Polski przegl. chir.
33 no. 7/9 ~~659-670~~ '61.
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS)

KIETURAKIS, Zdzislaw

Causes and therapy of postoperative obstructions of bile flow.
Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.11:1245-1255 '61.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdansk Kierownik: prof. dr
Z.Kieturakis.

(CHOLECYSTECTOMY compl)

KIETURAKIS, Z., prof. dr. (Gdansk)

On surgeon's position in viral hepatitis. Prezegl. epidem. 16 no.2:
245-246 '62.

(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS surg)

KIETURAKIS, Zdzisław

Thyroid neoplasms. Polski przegl. chir. 35 no. 9:889-895 '63.

*

KIETUNAKIS, Z.

profesor Dr. Feliks Oleński. pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.6:
563-564 Je '65.

KIETURAKIS, Zdzisław

Electrostimulation of the heart in Morgagni-Adams-Stokes syndrome. Pol. przegl. chir. 37 no.12:1242-1250 D ' 65

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Gdańsku (Kierownik: prof. dr. Z. Kieturakis).

S/081/62/000/009/070/075
B160/B101

AUTHOR: Kiewlicz, Jerzy
TITLE: Method of producing an electrical conducting anti-corrosion paint
PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 636, abstract 9P345
(Sposób wytwarzania rdzochronnej farby przewodzącej prąd elektryczny. Polish patent 44217, February 14, 1961)

TEXT: To obtain an anti-corrosion paint which will conduct electricity a coal-tar neutral oil is treated with zinc dust until its acid components are neutralized, a synthetic resin (binder) is then added and careful grinding is carried out. The paint can be made, for example, from 65% zinc, 1% inhibitors and stabilizers, 4% resin and 30% oil. The paint dries in 1 - 2 days. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

of Russian references were used. The no. 100 of the journal, containing 6 results, shown in 3 tables, are discussed. Forty eight references, including 6 Polish, 1 Russian, 15 German, and 21 American.

MALINOWSKI, S.; BASINSKI, S.; SZCZEPANSKA, S.; KIEWLICH, W.

Kinetics of aldolic reactions in gaseous phase on solid catalysts with basic character. Pt. 2. Bul chim PAN 12 no. 3:149-153 '64.

1. Institute of Organic Synthesis, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and Department of Organic Technology I, Technical University, Warsaw. Presented by T.Urbanski.

KIEZEL, Wanda

— Cambrian deposits in the Paslek borehole. Kwartalnik geol 6
no.2:402-403 '62.

1. Zaklad Mineralogii i Petrografii, Instytut Geologiczny,
Warszawa.

GORSHTEXN, G.I.; SILANT'YEVA, N.I.; Prinsipala uchastiye: KIFAROVA, I.A.

Distribution of the isomorphic components during crystallization
from aqueous solutions. Report No. 3: Study of the $(\text{NH}_4)_2$

$\text{Co}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \sim \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with the use of radioactive tracers.

Trudy IREA no. 2283 : 58.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Cobalt compounds)

(Crystallization)

GORSHTEYN, G. I.; SILANT'YEVA, N.I.; Prinimala uchastiye: KIFAROVA, I.A.

Distribution of the isomorphic components during crystallization
from aqueous solutions. Report No. 3: Study of the system
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Co}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with the use of radioactive tracers.
Trudy IREA no. 22:3-7 '58. (MIRA 14:6)
(Cobalt compounds)
(Crystallization)

GORSHTEN, G.I.; SILANT'YEVA, N.I.; Prinimala uchastiye: KIFAROVA, I.A.

Distribution of the isomorphic components during crystallization
from aqueous solutions. Report No. 5: Study of the system
 $\text{FeSO}_4 - \text{ZnSO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with the use of radioactive tracers.
Trudy IREA no. 22:12-17 '58. (MIRA 14:6)

(Iron sulfate)

(Zinc sulfate)

(Crystallization)

GORSHTSYN, G.I.; KUMANIEVA, G.A.; KIFAROVA, I.A.

Purification of nickel sulfate from calcium, sodium, and
chlorine impurities. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.5:1008-1016
My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Nickel sulfate)

G. A. KIPAROVA, G. A. KIPAROVA, I. A.

...ications of some processes of fine purification of cocalt
... using radioisotopes. Trudy INEA no.25:104-122 '63.
(MIRA 18:6)

ZAYMOVSKIY, A.S., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZARNOVSKIY, A.Sh.,
inzhener; KIPER, I.I., inzhener.

Pressed magnets. Vest.elektroprom. 18 no.5:19-22 '47. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut MEF.

(Magnets)

11' 112

KIPER, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Determining the intrinsic magnetization factor of ferromagnetic materials by methods of powder metallurgy. Trudy MEI no. 13:89-98 '53. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im. V.M. Molotova, Kafedra obshchey elektrotekhniki.
(Ferromagnetism) (Powder metallurgy)

KIFER, I. I.

"Determination of Internal Demagnetization Coefficient of Ferromagnetic Materials Prepared by Powder Metallurgy Method"
Tr. Mosk. Energ. in-ta, No 13, 1954, 89-96

Attempt is made to clarify the correlations between properties of metalloceramic and metalloplastic magnetic alloys by determining the internal coefficient of demagnetization on a curve without hysteresis. The method is based on the coincidence of the usual commutation curve and the demagnetization curve at an induction close to saturation. The circuit of the installation and the method of measurements is described. (RZhFiz. No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 737, 12 Jan 56

ZIFER, Isaak Iosifovich; PANTYUSHIN, Vasilii Sergeyevich; KAZARNOVSKIY,
L. Sh, redaktor; FRIDKIN, A.M. tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Testing ferromagnetic materials; magnetic measurements] Ispytaniia ferromagnitnykh materialov; magnitnye izmereniia. Moskva,
Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1955. 240 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Ferromagnetism)

8(2)

AUTHORS:

Kifer, Isaak Iosifovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent at the Chair of General Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute,
Gerasimov, Viktor Georgiyevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Assistant at the Chair of General Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute

TITLE:

Device for Detecting Iron Foreign Bodies in Wooden Trunks
(Ustanovka dlya obnaruzheniya zheleznykh predmetov v brevnakh)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 34 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Three methods of detecting iron substances were investigated. The best results were achieved with the method based on measuring the emf that is induced in the receiving coil. The best results refer to the sensitivity of the device and the operation stability. The method consists in generating an alternating field in the area where the iron object is expected to be, and the receiving coil being placed within the field. The value of the emf induced in this coil is changed by the iron object entering the responsivity zone of the coil. By experiments,

Card 1/2

Device for Detecting Iron Foreign Bodies in Wooden Trunks SOV/161-58-2-4/30

a circuit diagram of a generator consisting of two coils for the generation of the alternating magnetic field and of a receiving coil was developed. The device is described. Tests were made at 150 and 200 cps. The laboratory tests showed that this device is capable of detecting iron bodies of a minimum weight of 5 grams in wooden trunks. The performance of the device permits the automatic detection of the low-quality wood (with iron inclusions) and to separate the usable trunks from the useless ones. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair of General Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1958

Card 2/2

18(3)
AUTHORS: Kifer, I. I. Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent (Moscow)
Kozintsov, B. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent (Moscow)

TITLE: The Demagnetization of Bearing Rings (Razmagnichivaniye kolets podshipinkov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 45-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Kafedra obshchey elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for General Electrical Engineering of the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering) methods were worked out for the purpose of demagnetizing bearing rings which, due to processing, have become magnetic. The magnetic properties of the type of steel used for manufacturing bearing rings are given and the two methods which, in principle, are workable for demagnetization are described. The first would consist in heating beyond Curie point, which is, however, not suited for the purpose mentioned. The second method consists in demagnetization by means of a magnetic alternating field, and this method was investigated by the authors. First, the distribution of magnetism on the lateral area of the rings

Card 1/3

The Demagnetization of Bearing Rings

SOV/161-58-3-5/27

is determined (Fig 1), and it was found that the rings have marked magnetic poles, and that in the case of rings with 60 - 200 mm diameter induction amounts to up to 150 gauss. The conditions for the demagnetization of rings of various diameters are then investigated. A diagram (Fig 2) shows the results of measurements carried out on a well demagnetized ring. In the case of the demagnetization of a ring of 130 mm diameter and 15 mm height the residual magnetism after demagnetization with a field strength of 500 oe was still 8 - 10 gauss, and in the interior of the ring it was even 250 gauss. With a field strength of 1000 - 1250 oe residual magnetism amounted to 2 gauss, and in the interior 30-50 gauss. By repeating the operation three or four times at a field strength of 500 oe the same result was obtained. Determination of the amount of residual magnetism in the interior of the rings was carried out by means of a ballistic galvanometer. On the basis of the results obtained by these investigations three demagnetizers were constructed for various sizes of rings. They are described, and schematical drawings are given for two of them (Figs 3, 4). There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

The Demagnetization of Bearing Rings

SOV/161-58-3-5/27

ASSOCIATION: (Kifer) Kafedra obshchey elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for General Electrical Engineering at the Institute for Power Engineering, Moscow)
(Kozintsov) Kafedra detaley mashin Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Machine Elements at the Institute for Power Engineering, Moscow)

This article was recommended for publication by the Kafedra obshchey elektrotekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for General Electrical Engineering at the Institute of Power Engineering, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card 3/3

SOV/32-25-4-18/71

24(3)

AUTHOR:

Kifer, I. I.

TITLE:

Apparatus and Methods for Magnetic Measurements (Ob apparature i metodike magnitnykh izmereniy)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 423-425 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is pointed out that besides the lack of apparatus for the measurement of magnetic properties there are also no precisely developed methods of examining the magnetic properties in the USSR. At present a number of properties are investigated for the testing of electrochemical steel plates. The classic determinations of properties contained in the GOST are not the best. Research work will be necessary to establish the connection between different properties of the material and the sample, and to make .. on the basis of the results obtained - a suitable selection of the property data indicated in the GOST. The device according to Epstein (Epstein hysteresis tester for instance, works with obsolete methods and should be replaced by a different device. Especially for the examination of single parts made of electrotechnical steel for rotors and stators of small engines, transformer cores, choke coils, magnetic ampli-

Card 1/2

Apparatus and Methods for Magnetic Measurements

SOV 80-2p-4-18/71

fiers, et. under service conditions, standardized devices should be worked out. The testing methods with voltmeters, ammeters, radiographic methods, the ferroneter, etc are already widely used so that the devices and methods given in the GOST 802-58 are obsolete. The device for demagnetization, RU, for instance, is not suitable for weak magnetic fields, and the time of 10 minutes (according to GOST) between demagnetization and the beginning of the test is insufficient, ASTM indicating 24 hours. The establishment of a Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut magnitnykh izmereniy i defektoskopii (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Magnetic Measurements and the Detection of Defects) is absolutely necessary for the solution of the above mentioned problems and for the organization of unified research work. There are 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Card 2/2

25(6)

SOV/32-25-4-22/71

AUTHORS: Kifer, I. I., Marguleva, V. U.

TITLE: The Oscillographic Testing Method for Magnetic-soft Materials
(Ob otsillograficheskoy metode ispytaniy magnitno-myagkikh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 434-437 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The oscillographic method of testing ferromagnetic materials (with a ferrograph) is not satisfactory; therefore it is recommended (Ref 1) to use the ferrograph not for measurements but only for observing the behavior of the samples. In the present case the calibration of the oscillograph which was necessary after every determination is eliminated, and the conditions for increasing the measuring accuracy of the ferrograph are established. The former can be reached by using a circuit diagram (Fig 1) which - simultaneously with recording the loop curve - permits the measurement of the mean value of the tension E_{av} at the measuring winding of the sample w_2 and the amplitude of the voltage drop at the test resistance R_0 (device V_a) which is connected in series with the magnetizing test winding w_1 . After the values E_{av} and V_a , the maximum

Card 1/3

SOV/32-25-4-22/71

The Oscillographic Testing Method for Magnetic-soft Materials

value of the induction and of the voltage of the field (which corresponds to the obtained loop curve) is computed. Tests were carried out for determining the measuring errors at toroidal samples of the steels E 31 and E 42 at inductions of 1000 to 16000 gauss and frequencies of 50 cycles per second. The measurements were made at a ferrograph (manufactured in the MEI) (Ref 2) as well as at a circuit diagram ferrograph-ferrometer-wattmeter (consisting of the oscillograph EO4) (Fig 2). It is pointed out that the frequency error and also the relative variation of the initial phases of the 1, 3 and 5 harmonics play an important part. The dynamic loop curve (from the ferrograph) and points of the loop (from the ferrometer) for a steel sample E 31 at 14600 gauss and

$\frac{R}{x_c} = 100$ (Fig 3), as well as some test results (Table) are

given. The principal error in determining the losses at the ferrograph as well as at the ferrometer is made in plotting the dynamic loop and in establishing the loop area with the planimeter. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 references,

Card 2/3

The Oscillographic Testing Method for Magnetic-soft Materials SOV/32-25-4-22/71

2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Card 3/3

BYKOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; GRATSIANSKIY, Igor' Nikolayevich; KIPER, Isaak Iosifovich; KUTYASHOVA, Yelena Mikhaylovna; LEVIN, Mark Iosifovich; PRYTKOV, Vladimir Tikhonovich; STREKALOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; TALITSKIY, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KHARCHENKO, Roman Romanovich; SHUMILOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KASATKIN, A.S., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Course on electric measurements] Kurs elektricheskikh izmerenii. Pod red. V.T.Prytkova i A.V.Talitskogo. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo. Pt.1. 1960. 479 p. Pt.2. 1960. 430 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Electric measurements)

S/032/60/026/011/024/035
B004/B067

AUTHORS: Kifer, I. I. and Tseplyayeva, M. S.

TITLE: Determination of the Characteristic Values of Cores of
Ferroprobes for Use in Magnetic Defectoscopy

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 11, pp. 1298-1301


TEXT: The authors explain that the magnetization curve is not sufficient for determining the characteristic values of cores of probes for use in magnetic defectoscopy. The dependence of the maximum induction B_{2m} of the second harmonic on the voltage H_m of the exciting alternating field with a constant value of the constant field H_m and, conversely, the function $B_{2m}(H_m)_{H_m=const}$ are characteristic of the core material of the probe. ✓

Two circuits were designed for measuring the B_{2m} values. 1) For frequencies up to 2 kc/sec with two T-shaped RC bridges, a 28MM (28IM) amplifier, and a phase-shifting bridge; 2) for frequencies up to 100 kc/sec an LC resonant Card 1/2

Determination of the Characteristic Values of Cores of Ferroprobes for Use in Magnetic Defectoscopy S/032/60/026/011/024/035
B004/B067

circuit with an MBL-2M(MVL-2M) electron voltmeter. 80 H/C (80 NKhS) perm alloy probes were tested at 15, 30, 50, and 100 kc/sec. There are 4 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)



Card 2/2

24.22.00

3433
S/144/62/000/006/009/009
D230/D308

AUTHORS: Kifer, I.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent,
and Tsepilyayeva, I.S., Engineer, Assistant

TITLE: Choice of the field excitation frequency of ferro-
sondes used in magnetic defectoscopy

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektro-
mekhanika, no. 6, 1962, 687-689

TEXT: The sensitivity of ferrosondes operating on the prin-
ciple of frequency doubling is determined by the ratio of the second
harmonic emf to the intensity of the magnetic field. The relation
between the sensitivity and the frequency is found from the ratio of
the core magnetic permeability μ and the form permeability m . For
 $m \ll \mu$ the sensitivity of the ferrosondes is almost proportional
to the frequency; similarly, the frequency increase causes a time
decrease in the active core section and an increase of the form per-
meability. The form permeability increases with frequency; the ra-
tio between μ and m varies for each definite core dimension and,

Card 1/2

KIFER, I.I.; TSEPLYAYEVA, M.S.; SHATUNOVSKIY, V.L.

Electrical equilibration of ferromagnetic probes for magnetic
flaw detection. Zav. lab. 28 no. 1:105-107 '62.

(MJRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.
(Magnetic testing)

KIFER, Isaak Iosifovich; KAZARNOVSKIY, L.Sh., red.; FRIDKIN, L.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Testing of ferromagnetic materials; magnetic measurements]
Ispytaniia ferromagnitnykh materialov; magnitnye izmereniia.
Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 543 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Magnetic materials--Testing)
(Magnetic measurements)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6160

Kifer, Isaak Iosifovich

Ispytaniya ferromagnitnykh materialov; magnitnyye izmereniya
(Testing Ferromagnetic Materials; Magnetic Measurements).
2d ed., rev. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 543 p. 11,000
copies printed.

Ed.: L. Sh. Kazarnovskiy; Tech. Ed.: L. M. Fridkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians.
It may also be used by students in schools of higher technical
education.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the characteristics of ferromagnetic
materials which determine their behavior in the magnetic field,
ferromagnetic materials as such, general problems of testing
soft magnetic materials, and tests at elevated frequencies and
under the magnetizing effect of a stationary magnetic field.
Recently developed measuring methods and assemblies are consid-

Card 1/7

Testing Ferromagnetic Materials (Cont.)

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ered. A chapter on magnetic defectoscopy, devoted to the funda-
mentals of this new method of detection, and in particular to
the eddy-current method, has been introduced in this edition.
No personalities are mentioned. There are 105 references:
81 Soviet (including 4 translations), 14 English, 8 German,
and 2 Czech.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Ch. I. Characteristics Determining the Behavior of Ferromagnetic Materials in the Magnetic Field	7
1. Characteristics of materials in stationary magnetic fields	7
2. Characteristics of materials in variable magnetic fields	43
3. Characteristics of a material being simultaneously magnetized by both stationary and variable magnetic fields	70

Card 2/7